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No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

3.45 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

Thursday, 27th Sept.—

12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 29th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

SWATOW NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, September 10th.

THE POLICE AND ROBBERIES.

It is reported that soldiers and police were never so numerous or so conspicuous in our midst, yet, strange to say, robbery is on the increase. It is noted that during the monarchy the village and town elders were held responsible for depredations of robbers, etc., but that under the Republic no such rule holds good. The magistrates give it out that they have too few soldiers and police, whereas the few people allege that it is difficult to say who are police and who are robbers, and that police and soldiers were never so expensive as now.

REAL POLICIES OF PREMIER AND PRESIDENT.

The Prime Minister's view that provincial aims at independence must be put down by military force has created much misgiving. The attitude of the President, however, has been given to this. We wonder, however, how this reform is going to be accomplished. The Government schools have not proved an unmitigated success. Localities where there are people very interested in the education of their children are very much disappointed not only with the limited numbers of Government schools but also with the quality of the literary work attained. They feel compelled, consequently, to send their children to members of the old literary class who have a literary reputation. This class of devotion to their own language is a spirit to be admired. I do not think that there is anyone amongst us who does not feel that precious years of our lives were given to the study of Latin and Greek, which certainly may have given us some facility in writing our own language, but never helped us to appreciate it as the richest and most copious of all languages. There is a tendency in the modern Chinese school to give an inferior place to Chinese study. The scholars cannot tolerate this, and one is inclined to say that they were right. What the Education Board means by compulsory education is not defined, but to deny the right of the private school and demand conformity to the Government rule may prove fatal to the study of their own language. A Chinese devoid of literary skill, no matter how brilliant his mind, will find himself handicapped and will curse the system which made no provision for an adequate knowledge of his own language. After all, one's knowledge of one's own spoken tongue is one of the greatest gifts one possesses.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Amidst all the criss-cross views of politicians it is interesting to note that the Chinese Government Board of Education has considered the advisability of making education compulsory throughout the Republic, and that the consent of the Cabinet has been given to this. We wonder, however, how this reform is going to be accomplished. The Government schools have not proved an unmitigated success. Localities where there are people very interested in the education of their children are very much disappointed not only with the limited numbers of Government schools but also with the quality of the literary work attained. They feel compelled, consequently, to send their children to members of the old literary class who have a literary reputation. This class of devotion to their own language is a spirit to be admired. I do not think that there is anyone amongst us who does not feel that precious years of our lives were given to the study of Latin and Greek, which certainly may have given us some facility in writing our own language, but never helped us to appreciate it as the richest and most copious of all languages. There is a tendency in the modern Chinese school to give an inferior place to Chinese study. The scholars cannot tolerate this, and one is inclined to say that they were right. What the Education Board means by compulsory education is not defined, but to deny the right of the private school and demand conformity to the Government rule may prove fatal to the study of their own language. A Chinese devoid of literary skill, no matter how brilliant his mind, will find himself handicapped and will curse the system which made no provision for an adequate knowledge of his own language. After all, one's knowledge of one's own spoken tongue is one of the greatest gifts one possesses.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF DOUBT.

There has been an atmosphere of doubt in the people's minds as to what is likely to happen in military circles. You meet with people in Swatow who live with a sword of Damocles continuously suspended over their heads. They expect fighting and much bloodshed. We are inclined to think that China will pull herself together and brace herself up to the great task which she has imposed upon herself, and aim with one heart and mind at defeating the arch-enemy of mankind, and that the disaffected sections will realise that there are greater things in the world than playing with the breaking up of States and seeking to weaken the nation's supreme source of authority, as so many Southerners are doing at just now.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUOI SAN PO.")

Canton, September 13th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

It is said that, as the appointment of magistrates is vested in the Tschun, the new Civil Governor will resign.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has sent his Private Secretary to go to Yunnan to ask the Tschun to approve the Southern Government.

The Governor-General has suggested to the new Ministers that on account of the expenses of the Provisional Government, loans should be contracted or military notes issued for a few hundred million dollars.

The Governor-General, in reply to one of his visitors who asked his views, declared that he will do his utmost for the Provisional Government, until the time seems fit for him to stop. He does not mind whether the other notables help him or not. He added that the Central Government, according to law will honour the demands of the Provisional Government, and the people will thus benefit.

On account of troubles many of the new appointments are being refused. Wu Ting-fang, the newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declined the office, as he does not desire to take part in political affairs.

Tung Shui, who was elected Minister of Finance, left for Shanghai by the a.s. Kwong Tai yesterday.

OBLIGING MERCHANTS TO BE ENTERTAINED.
The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, will entertain some of the prominent merchants in Canton from whom the Provisional Treasurer has borrowed over one hundred thousand dollars.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAW, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEYMOUR, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. MCL. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police and Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ASTON.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 41 to 46, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1916.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1916.

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The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

offence committed is such as to warrant the offender being taken before a Magistrate, the Magistrate may, upon conviction, impose a fine not exceeding \$200, or sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Those are the maximum penalties which are provided in the Police Ordinance for members of the regular police force. Clause 10 of the Bill proposes to repeal Section 10 of the existing Ordinance. That section is one which deals with calling out the Reserve for actual service, and it was drawn up in rather an involved and awkward way, and it incorporates by reference certain provisions of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1888. It is now proposed to repeal that section and to substitute a section which provides simpler procedure, and does not incorporate by reference the provisions of any other Ordinance. In future, if this Bill is passed, when it is thought advisable to call out the Reserve for service, a Proclamation will be issued, and thereupon the members of the Reserve have the same powers, the same duties and the same obligations as members of the regular police force of corresponding rank and standing. I may say, if this Bill is passed, that it is proposed to put an end to the old and rather awkward system by which the Peace Preservation Ordinance was incorporated by reference, and to issue a new Proclamation under this new section which will provide a much simpler method of ascertaining the status of the members of the Reserve. Clause 12, Sir, is declaratory. Certain views have been expressed as to whether the Proclamation of September 3rd, 1915, calling out the Reserve for service, took effect on members joining the Reserve after the date of the Proclamation. As a matter of fact it has been held by the Magistrate that it did take effect on members joining later, but, in order to allay any possible doubt which may remain, it was thought better to insert this declaratory section, providing that the Proclamation had effect, which the Government said it had and which the Magistrate held it had. In other words, men who joined the Reserve after the Proclamation are under the same obligations as members who joined before. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill went through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming.

The Attorney-General moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Enemies in certain cases."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—
The object of this Bill is to introduce here the provisions of the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 35.

JURY ORDINANCE, 1887.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend and further the Jury Ordinance, 1887."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—
The objects of this Bill are as follows:—
(a.) To make it clear that members of the Hongkong Defence Corps will be liable to serve as jurors; and
(b.) To continue the immunity from liability to jury service which has hitherto been enjoyed by certain members of the Volunteer force.

The Attorney-General moved the suspension of Standing Orders to allow the Bill to be taken through all its stages.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Attorney-General then moved the second reading of the Bill. In doing so he said:—At present, apart from certain disciplinary measures, such as extra patrols, and reduction from rank, there is no power at present to enforce discipline by punishment in the Special Police Reserve except by bringing the delinquent before the Magistrate. That involves, necessarily, a good deal of publicity which might, perhaps, be some hardship to the man in some cases, and is not always perhaps a good thing for the reputation of the force. Even if the charge be trivial, or even if it be disproved, there is always a certain amount of obloquy attaching to the men of the force. All other military and police forces, naturally, have some power of internal discipline, some power under which the officers of the force themselves can impose fines and inflict punishment. That defect in the constitution of the Police Reserve is proposed to be remedied by this Bill. Clause 3 provides that it shall be lawful for the C.S.P. to make, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, such regulations as he may deem to be expedient for the general government and discipline of the Hongkong Police Reserve. Clause 4 reaffirms the right already vested in the C.S.P. to issue departmental orders as he may think fit for the carrying out of the daily routine of the force. Clause 5 also provides that any member of the force who neglects to obey the lawful orders issued by the C.S.P. may be ordered to pay a fine not exceeding \$25, or to undergo confinement in barracks for a period not exceeding seven days. Power is given to the C.S.P. to deal with defaulters, and may be exercised by such other officers of the Reserve as the C.S.P. may designate for the purpose. That is one of the principal objects of the Bill. There are certain other minor improvements which will be effected. For example, in Clause 2, the title of the Force is altered from that of the Special Police Reserve to the title that the force themselves and the public have given to them, namely, the Hongkong Police Reserve. I should have explained at the beginning, when speaking of dealing with delinquents, that the power will still exist of taking a more serious charge before a Magistrate, and, of course, in that case, the maximum penalty will be much more severe. Clause 6 provides that in any case where the

offence committed is such as to warrant the offender being taken before a Magistrate, the Magistrate may, upon conviction, impose a fine not exceeding \$200, or sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Those are the maximum penalties which are provided in the Police Ordinance for members of the regular police force. Clause 10 of the Bill proposes to repeal Section 10 of the existing Ordinance. That section is one which deals with calling out the Reserve for actual service, and it was drawn up in rather an involved and awkward way, and it incorporates by reference certain provisions of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1888. It is now proposed to repeal that section and to substitute a section which provides simpler procedure, and does not incorporate by reference the provisions of any other Ordinance. In future, if this Bill is passed, when it is thought advisable to call out the Reserve for service, a Proclamation will be issued, and thereupon the members of the Reserve have the same powers, the same duties and the same obligations as members of the regular police force of corresponding rank and standing. I may say, if this Bill is passed, that it is proposed to put an end to the old and rather awkward system by which the Peace Preservation Ordinance was incorporated by reference, and to issue a new Proclamation under this new section which will provide a much simpler method of ascertaining the status of the members of the Reserve. Clause 12, Sir, is declaratory. Certain views have been expressed as to whether the Proclamation of September 3rd, 1915, calling out the Reserve for service, took effect on members joining the Reserve after the date of the Proclamation. As a matter of fact it has been held by the Magistrate that it did take effect on members joining later, but, in order to allay any possible doubt which may remain, it was thought better to insert this declaratory section, providing that the Proclamation had effect, which the Government said it had and which the Magistrate held it had. In other words, men who joined the Reserve after the Proclamation are under the same obligations as members who joined before. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill went through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming.

The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Attorney-General—I ask leave to withdraw the Bill which stands next on the Orders of the Day. Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance,"—as the Bill which has just been passed for the Hongkong Police Reserve was substituted for the Bill which was read a first time.

The Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Working Expenses, General Charges, Other Charges, Advertising.

The CHAIRMAN—The sum of \$350 is being provided for advertising the Kowloon-Canton Railway time-table in the public Press. As exchanges have been made constantly and many applications have been received for the time-table to be published. The cost is \$50 a month.

The vote was agreed to.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Working Expenses, Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Stations, Other Charges, Steamers.

The CHAIRMAN—The \$700 is for the renewal of sleepers which it is absolutely necessary to renew. There will probably be a large renewal of sleepers required, but such renewal is being held over for the present. The \$700 is the lowest sum that it is absolutely necessary to spend.

The vote was agreed to.

STORM DAMAGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Accidents, New Territories, Miscellaneous, (4) and (46) typhoon and storm damage.

The CHAIRMAN—I am afraid I was unduly optimistic the other day when I took a vote for \$900. A list of a number of minor damages has since been sent in. The former total voted, including the \$950 voted at the last meeting, was \$3,450. The sums required for these minor damages brings this total up to \$5,375, leaving a balance of \$1,925 to be provided. The supplementary vote now asked for is \$2,500, which will cover any small excess on these repairs which may be incurred.

The vote was agreed to.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote B.—Volunteers, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote of \$1,000 is to cover the salaries of certain officers of the Defence Corps. The balance available is the Command Pay, \$50 for four months—\$200, five months' Inspecting Officer's pay at \$175—\$875, making a total of \$1,075. The amount of lapsing pay required is \$2,040, leaving a sum of \$965 to be provided. The vote is made out for a thousand.

The vote was agreed to.

DAMAGE TO KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Damage to:—

Station Buildings \$ 500
Quarters 500
Fencing 500
Coaching Stock 300

Total \$2,200

The CHAIRMAN—Certain damage was caused by the typhoon. No funds are available, and it is therefore necessary to vote this amount.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE AND PRISONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments—C. Prison, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote has always been put down as a vote for incidental expenditure, and a very large number of things has to be provided out of it. The total cost of these articles during the first half year was \$420. In the 1918 estimates it is proposed to have sub-headings for many of such articles and not to pay for them indiscriminately.

The vote was agreed to.

PIPE LINE AT TAIPO.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Pipe Line at Taiipo.

The CHAIRMAN—The pipe leading to the Plover at Taiipo, which supplies the ferry launch, Police launch and torpedo-boats when they are there, was found to be in such condition that it was falling to pieces, and it has been necessary to replace 700 feet of it with 3-inch pipes. As we had an offer of this piping at a fairly reasonable price, it was decided to buy it and put it into position now at a cost of \$1,000.

The vote was agreed to.

CAPE D'AGUILAR WIRELESS STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand three hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Cape D'Aguliar Wireless Telegraph Station, Repairs to roofs, Construction of a tennis court and wire netting for same, Water Supply, Paths, etc.

The CHAIRMAN—This \$5,300 is for the wireless station at Cape D'Aguliar and is to cover the repairs to the roof of the station, and the construction of a tennis court which has been asked for a long time, and the recreation of the operators (\$2,150) and a water supply and baths (\$800).

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Additional Accommodation for Customs examination at Kowloon Station.

HONGKONG'S PUBLIC WORKS
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday, the annual report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1916 was laid on the table.

Much saving of expenditure was effected during the year, as the following statement of the expenditure in 1916, as compared with that of the previous year will show:—

1916.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1) Personal Emoluments and other Charges.	269,278.72	400,934.11	1,065.20
(2) Special Expenditure.	412.04	271.33	140.71
(3) Annually recurring Works.	1,248,443.01	624,872.51	623,570.50
(4) Extraordinary Works.	1,329,882.01	1,248,571.75	81,310.26
Total.	2,808,403.80	2,274,648.70	533,755.10

The revenue derived from Water Works for 1916 totalled \$470,766.61, against \$451,517.49 in 1915. The revenue derived from land sales during 1916 was \$250,116.89, against \$300,077.60 in 1915, and \$208,476.27 in 1914.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of buildings, etc., for which plans were deposited during the year:—

1916.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
European Houses.	21	15	6
Chinese houses.	251	202	49
Buildings and structures other than those above.	141	122	19
Alterations and additions to existing buildings.	2,101	2,502	397
Verandahs.	147	122	25
Balconies.	58	110	52
Sheds.	2	21	19
Artes.	4	2	2
Total.	2,704	3,039	335

The policy of requiring houses, when undergoing reconstruction, to be built at a higher level where necessary in order to provide for the future raising of certain low-lying areas in Hongkong and Kowloon has been continued. In some cases, arrangements are made with owners whereby the ground floors of their houses are retained at their former levels upon their giving an undertaking to raise such floors when the raising of the street is carried out.

In the case of some streets, steps have been taken towards effecting improvements in the building lines whilst in others schemes for widening have been decided upon. These proposals are being carried into effect as opportunity arises. The principal schemes of this nature are the following:—

- The widening of Canton Road, Battery Street, Reclamation Street, and Shaghai Street, so as to provide a main thoroughfare, partly 60 and partly 85 wide, extending along the western side of Kowloon Peninsula from Salisbury Road to the old boundary line.
- The widening of Main Street, Shaubaiwan East, to 25 feet, including improvements in alignment.
- The partial widening of Bonham Strand with a view to providing a uniform width of 33 feet throughout.

Legal proceedings were taken in 70 cases, and 58 convictions were secured, the fines totalling \$1,612.

The Principal Works of a Private Nature undertaken were:—The erection of the Hongkong University on Inland Lot 1877, referred to in last year's Report, was completed, whilst considerable additions were made to the Vice-Chancellor's residence. The other buildings mentioned in last year's Report (carpenters' workshop, extension to the hydraulic laboratory, and quarters for coolies and watchmen) were completed and sundry alterations and additions to various buildings were carried out. The pavilion on the University Recreation Ground (Inland Lot 1849) was completed. The "Helena May" Institute, (Inland Lot 2,083), Garden Road, was completed. The development of the ridge east of Happy Valley was proceeded with, two European residences being completed. The erection of five other residences was in progress.

The new oil tanks at Lai Chi Kok for the Standard Oil Co. were completed. The reclamation of the site for the works of the Hongkong Electric Co. (Marine Lot 321), at North Point, was completed and the erection of a large block of offices and quarters was commenced. Considerable progress was made with the alterations involved in converting the old Cotton Mills buildings (Inland Lot 1018, Causeway Bay) for occupation by the French Convent, the School and Sisters' Quarters being completed by the end of the year. The erection of a new building for the Missions Evangéiques on Inland Lot 82, at the top of Battery Path, was commenced. Considerable alterations were made to the ticket offices and gangways on the Star Ferry Wharf opposite Lee House Street. The erection of a Chapel, Hospital, Dormitories, and Sisters' Quarters for the Italian Convent on Inland Lot 143, Caine Road, was commenced. The erection of a large block of buildings, comprising gymnasium, swimming-bath, concert-room, recreation-rooms, class-rooms, hostel, etc., for the Chinese branch of the Y.M.C.A., Inland Lot 2,048, Tai Ping Shan, was commenced. A school for Indian Boys on Inland Lot 2,121, Sookunpoo Valley, was completed. Considerable progress was made with the wharf and godown for the Ocean Steamship Company, (K.M.L. 88), Salisbury Road. A new steel pier, 655 feet long, to accommodate the largest ocean-going steamers which visit this port, was constructed opposite K.M.L. 91 for the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

THE CENSORSHIP.
CHINESE NEWSPAPER SUE.

The hearing was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday afternoon of the case in which the editor and printer of the *Chung Yng San Po* (Chinese Daily Press) are charged with having printed and published in the *Chung Yng San Po* certain reports and made certain statements intended and likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty the King and to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Leo D'Almada defended.

Cross-examined by Mr. Longinotto, the defendant editor said he contributed leading articles to another paper, but he did not edit it.

Why did you publish the articles complained of in your paper?—To fill up the gaps.

You agree with the sentiments in these letters? I never thought it would turn out like this. I have seen in Hongkong papers similar articles. No, I do not agree with the sentiments in them.

His Worship: Did you read the articles before they went in the paper?—No. I published the first part of the letter without knowing what the second part was going to be.

Defendant went on to say that he was a new editor and had not been warned by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs. He knew nothing about the Censorship Regulations.

His Worship: Do you think it right that you should suggest that a Premier should be killed?—I only cut it out of a paper and did not look at it properly.

Mr. D'Almada submitted that his Worship was not sitting there as a Court of Honour to vindicate His Majesty's dignity, or that of the local legislature, but as a Court constituted and strictly bound by the rules of law as sacred as that of an oath. Being bound by the rules of law, he was also bound by the rules of evidence. His worship had only the evidence of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, and he, as such, had stated only his opinion on the question as to what these articles would be likely to convey to the public. His Worship would not forget that these regulations were passed and published as recently as March of this year, and it was admitted by Mr. Halifax that he had made no communication whatever to these two defendants. It was also admitted by Mr. Halifax that there were no translations of these regulations printed or circulated, and that there was no Censor for Chinese newspapers. He stated that if they were dubious of publishing any article, if they would see him he would give them his advice. In view of this fact, it had been proved that these two defendants knew absolutely nothing about these regulations. They were two innocent men called upon to answer a criminal charge which they knew nothing about.

Judgment was reserved until Monday.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
ALLEGED LARCENY FROM PERSON.

A Chinese who was charged with larceny from the person at the Empire cinema-graph was remanded on the application of Mr. A. M. Preston, who is defending.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed upon a Chinese who was found guilty of breaking into premises at Pin Shan, New Territory, and stealing from a safe the sum of \$480. The man was arrested at Chin Wan.

WHILE SHE SLEPT.

Before Mr. Wood, a Chinese from Aberdeen was charged with the theft of a gold bangle and two finger rings, from a boatwoman of the same village. It was stated that the woman fell asleep on her sampan, and while she was asleep the defendant came aboard and removed the bangle and rings.

Mr. Wood remarked that the story seemed to be a curious one, and he was not inclined to believe that a man could go aboard a sampan and remove a woman's bangle and two finger rings without waking her.

Sergeant Willis said that at first he thought that the affair was all a make-up, but afterwards he found that what the woman complained of was quite true.

Answering the Magistrate, the defendant admitted the thefts, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE.

Two coolies, both of whom had somewhat damaged features, appeared before Mr. Wood, one being charged with assaulting the other by striking him on the head with a rice bowl.

The coolie who was charged with the assault admitted using the rice bowl in the manner described in the charge, but went on to say that the complainant, being the stronger man, and knowing his superiority, had been in the habit of bullying him. Also, when they were working, the complainant always saw to it that he (defendant) had the larger share of the load. In addition to this the complainant boasted of his actions. On the previous day after the complainant had been boasting how he made him (defendant) shoulder the heavier load, the latter picked up the rice bowl and struck him on the head with it.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$5.

UNLAWFUL DISTRESS.
DAMAGES AWARDED.

A Chinese vegetable dealer of Water Street appeared in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, and claimed \$600 damages from a Chinese married woman for unlawful distress.

Mr. Leo D'Almada was for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. D'Almada defended.

Mr. Leo D'Almada explained that on March 20th the plaintiff was living at 103, High Street, at that time owing \$15 for rent. The defendant went to the house and demanded the money and said defendant's wife said she would send for her husband. Without waiting for the husband, she turned out the wife and children and locked the door of the house. The people turned out were forced to sleep at the house of a friend. The defendant disposed of the goods in the house, although there was no distress warrant. When the case was brought to him, he took proceedings against the defendant at the Magistracy under Ordinance 1, of 1893, and notwithstanding the fact that the defendant was represented by Mr. Preston, she was fined \$25. The Magistrate had already found that there was an unlawful distress.

His Lordship remarked that the finding was not binding on him.

Mr. D'Almada agreed, but said that it indicated what the Magistrate thought.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada remarked that he could prove that the goods were taken away by the plaintiff himself and were never detained upon. He knew that that defence was not put forward at the Police Court, but he had got further evidence now.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$30 with costs.

GUARANTOR SUE BY
WINE MERCHANTS.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, before two Puisne Judges, Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte, wine merchants, claimed \$225.15, from a Chinese blacksmith of Stanley Street, who had become liable for the debt as guarantor for another Chinese, formerly in the employ of the plaintiff firm.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for plaintiffs, but the defendant was neither present nor represented.

Mr. Grist stated that Mr. R. C. Faithfull was acting for the defendant until recently, but he had now no further instructions.

Mr. F. E. Joseland, in the employ of the plaintiffs, stated that the original debtor was at one time employed by the firm in Hongkong. The defendant stood as guarantor for him, and at the present time there was an amount of \$225.15 due from the ex-employee on stock.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, with costs.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION
NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED.

In connection with the proposed reclamation scheme at Praya East, the annual report of the Director of Public Works states:—

The proposal to proceed with this work, which has remained in abeyance since 1905 (vide paragraph 82 of 1905 Report), having been revived, negotiations with the Naval Authorities and with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., regarding certain matters involved in the scheme were proceeded with. In the former case, the negotiations related to a proposal to acquire a corner of the Arsenal Yard with a view to affording direct communication from Queen's Road to a new main thoroughfare to be laid out on the reclamation, thus eliminating the existing bends formed by Arsenal Street. Questions relating to the junction of the Reclamation with Admiralty property had also to be arranged. All these matters were finally settled by a letter from the Admiralty, dated 26th November, 1916, agreeing to the terms which had been proposed by the Colonial Government.

In the latter case, the negotiations related to a proposal to convert a portion of I.L. 29, which fronted on Praya East, into a Marine Lot and to the surrender or exchange of certain portions of M.L. 52 and I.L. 29 and 91 in connection with the extension past East Point property of the new main thoroughfare already alluded to. A statement of the terms of settlement with regard to the conversion of a portion of I.L. 29 into a Marine Lot will be found in paragraph 16 of this Report. The other matters were also satisfactorily arranged, the negotiations being concluded in November, 1916.

In order to enable reliable estimates of the scheme to be prepared, soundings were taken over an extensive area, the area to be reclaimed being defined by piles driven into the bed of the harbour. The cost of these operations was defrayed from an "Advance Account," the expenditure during the year amounting to \$8,898.91, of which \$6,618.40 represented the salary of the officer principally engaged on the work. Operations were still in progress at the close of the year.

Paragraph 16, referred to, states:—The surrender of Inland Lots 1018-1021 (inclusive), which took place in November, 1915, should have been recorded in last year's Report. In connection with the prospective Praya East Reclamation Scheme, the Government claimed from Sir R. W. B. Jardine, the owner of Inland Lot 29, a sum of \$63,457 in respect of the conversion into a Marine Lot of a portion of the lot mentioned, which fronted on Praya East. Sir R. W. B. Jardine was also the owner of Inland Lots 1018-1021, situated in the Sookunpoo Valley, where conditions were favourable for the formation of an additional public recreation ground of considerable extent. As the value of Inland Lots 1018-1021 was approximately equal to the amount claimed by Government in respect of the partial conversion of Inland Lot 29, it was arranged that their surrender to Government should be accepted in satisfaction of the claim already mentioned, the surrender was accordingly effected.

"THESE" TO "MARCUS
PORCIUS Cato."

I observe that "Marcus Porcius" to the public's made us bow, And I doubt not they'll applaud him with a regular "How now!" For he's yet to learn that criticism's very little use. Whenever it is accompanied by thinly-veiled abuse.

He has learnt about the "Barons" and a certain kind of "bird," But of "the Commons' Charter" has, apparently, not heard; Now, I think my critic's learning would be supplemented quite. If he read how "the Commons" passed the great "Petition of Right."

The "Gents" whom he refers to, I'm afraid I have not met, He shows us now they "heap it up" from "head" to "foot," and yet Methinks that little circumstance explains why "reason's" lacking In my critic's haughty reference to "Liberty for slacking."

The "Tofees" and the "Billiards" and the "Asiatic heat" Have evidently sore distressed my critic till he's "beat"; But I trust to-morrow morning, when he's rising from his bed, He will not try to substitute a "bolster" for his "head."

From his friends the Roman Quæstors both in War time and in Peace I'm afraid that "Marcus Porcius" would blush but little ease. They'd have said:—"My dear Old Cato, though we know you think you're 'it,' Your opinion doesn't matter even a tiny little bit."

Q. QUÆSTOR.

JOYOUS GARD.

In Joyous Gard in Arthur's day, His valiant knights in armour bright Rode out to war as if to play; They fought all day, and drank all night.

And daisies fair (I quote the bard), The "Boppers" of that fairy time, Were thick as pods in that good Gard; They loved the knights, they ordered wine.

Their days were passed in manly sports (Eternal scrapping might annoy us), They spent their nights in drinking quarts— Small wonder that their Gard was Joyous!

I know another guard to-day, Located by a barren strand: Our home a guardhouse, none too gay, Where "skeletons" bite to beat the band.

No daisies roam on that sad spot, Inviting rescuers in khaki; In summertime it's beastly hot, In winter most infernal "parky."

Our nights, unlike those knights of old, Are not spent in carousings, awful! Indeed, you're lucky (so I'm told) If any beer gets past the corporal.

But, oh! that Guard hath Joy, I ween! (Sing shades of Pecksniff: I would rather Tell any fib than contravene The sayings of our local Arthur.)

Come, brother Conscrips, sing with me, Before the corporal doth deploy us, Loud Hallelujahs, say now: "Ge, Isn't that guard of ours some joyous?"

HOW'S THAT?

SONNET TO A FIVE-DOLLAR
NOTE.

Thou greasy scamp, thou germ-infested shred Of threadbare paper, scarred with many rips And reinforced, mayhap, by plastered strips.

Dim memories, I do my best to shed, Steal o'er my mind of days now past and dead.

Of thy half-sovereign, golden, smooth and rare; Of Treasury Notes, crisp crackling, fresh and fair,

On clean white paper limned in blushing red. These be thy brothers, humbly fixed and firm Ten shillings each; nor do they fall, nor rise.

Thou who dost soar may'st soon, slack! return To thy humility; when, with surprise, Merchants will mourn the days when they could A dollar worth three shillings for supplies.

R. F. M.

FIRE AT YAUMATI COAL YARD

Soon after 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the Yaumati fire brigade received a call to Messrs. Dodwell & Co.'s coal-yard at Yaumati, where a large stack of coal was found to be in flames. The coal burned for two hours, when the brigade, with the assistance of the fireboat, and a Standard Oil launch, which rendered much valuable help, were able to extinguish the flames. It appears that the fire was caused by a spark from an adjoining matched setting fire to the matched, and the flames from the matched quickly spread to the coal stack, which soon became involved.

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

The local office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China informs us that the following advice was received by cable yesterday from the London office:—

"The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax."

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.THE PALL MALL
WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$30 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$28 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR
WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$26 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE
WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$26 per case.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
*** BRANDY.

BOTTLED IN FRANCE.

\$28 per case.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

STEWART CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[487-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE



THE
FINEST FOOTWEAR
FOR
LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.
Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 1st day of September, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Society's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1917.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

[1034]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"THERESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after

8th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1035]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"ANTENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after

7th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1036]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES per Steamer
"BRAZIL"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after

6th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 26th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents for Charterers.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1037]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 15th September, 1917, commencing at 3.45 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1624]

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

SHAUKWAN ROAD.

RE-OPENED under New Management.

J. BROOK, Manager.

Tel. 907. [1625]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on SATURDAY September 15th.

Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

[1097]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 18th, at 9 A.M.

Boarders return in the afternoon of 17th.

[1122]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

KOWLOON.

PROFESSOR DANENBERG will give Pianoforte Lessons at the School once a week during Term.

All enquiries about arrangements, for pupils of the School or others, to be addressed to the HEADMISTRESS.

[1023]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [355]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 45, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. [300]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [328]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [341]

WANTED AT TAIPO.

Or Neighbourhood.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the month of November, containing 3 or 4 Rooms.

Apply to—

Box 12, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1021]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien-Breeds" (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VII of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883; RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 80 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (33' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 18'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains a hand machine, 28 latex pails and over 8,000 cups.
- 11 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at

12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all encumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchase, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor, and the deposit will be returned with interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 29th June, 1917. [513]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX VILLAS, No. 53, PEAK.

NO. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For Sale—"GLENSHIELD," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

DUTTON.—At No. 3, Mountain View, Peak, on the 13th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. DUTTON, a daughter. [1038]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 151, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

GERMANY'S NEW PEACE TERMS.

GERMANY has long been coquetting with peace, but she has hitherto been very careful to avoid making any definite proposal.

As recently as May last, the Imperial Chancellor, replying, in the Reichstag, to a demand for a definite, detailed statement of Germany's war aims, said:

"Shall I nail down the German Empire in all directions by a one-sided statement which only comprises one part of the total peace conditions, renounces the successes gained by the blood of our sons and brothers, and leaves everything else in a state of suspension? No, I reject such a policy. I also decline to lay down a programme of conquest." Barely four months have passed since those words were uttered, and yet we have Germany circulating peace terms which, in comparison with any that have preceded them, may be regarded as definite and detailed.

They are, as might be expected, unacceptable, but none the less interesting. The chief motive for their publication is believed to be Germany's fear of America's war preparations, the vastness of which she now realises after affecting to sneer at them. The request contained in the telegram which Count LUXEMBURG transmitted from Buenos Aires to Berlin, by favour of the Swedish Legation, that a certain vessel should either be spared or "sunk without trace" is giving zest to these preparations, we are told, and promises to rival BETHMANN-HOLLWEG's cynical description of a Treaty as "a scrap of paper" as being emblematic of Germany's

mind and methods. While it may be taken for granted that, for all their braggadocio, the German Government realise the failure of their submarine campaign to achieve its object and the heavy price which they will be called upon to pay for making the experiment, there is little doubt that the latest peace overtures are dictated, also, by other considerations. It is necessary, for example, after the academic resolution passed recently in the Reichstag, to make some show of sincerity to those at Home who are growing weary of the war and have been repeatedly assured that their sufferings are due to the aggressive designs of implacable foes. At the same time, the hope is probably entertained that neutrals may be impressed with Germany's sweet reasonableness and even that the apple of discord may be thrown amongst the Allies. This doubtless explains the suggestion that Germany is willing to "restore" Belgium and Northern France on the condition that Great Britain furnishes the necessary funds by purchasing the Colonies of which Germany has been stripped. Amusing as this suggestion is, the fact—if fact it be—that Germany is becoming reconciled to the loss of her Colonies is a welcome indication of the birth of a new spirit of humility. The "restoration" of Belgium presumably implies reparation as well as evacuation, but some time back when the ex-Chancellor of Germany said: "We will restore Belgium to its people," he was careful to add: "But it must form part of the economic system of Germany; of the military and naval defence of Germany. We must have some control over its ports." Even so, he incurred the displeasure of the Junkers, so that whatever interpretation is placed upon the word "restore" it marks some advance upon the attitude which the ruling caste in Germany previously adopted. Similarly, the offer to "restore" Serbia and Roumania is evidence that Bulgaria recognises the impossibility of realising the ambitions which led her to link her fortunes with those of the Central European Powers. France, of course, is not likely to be satisfied with the independence of Alsace-Lorraine, nor is there the least probability that Italy will be disposed to renounce her national aspirations in return for the conversion of Trieste into a free port. There is no allusion, apparently, in any of the different sets of peace terms which Germany has distributed, to Mesopotamia, which Mr. Lloyd GEORGE declared at Glasgow, will "never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turk"; to Constantinople and the Dardanelles; or to Russia. The advocacy of disarmament is interesting as coming from a nation which a few years ago rejected with scorn Great Britain's proposal for a "naval holiday."

It is accompanied by the familiar demand for "the freedom of the seas." Exactly what is meant by this we are at a loss to understand, unless it be the removal, by fundamental changes in maritime practice, of the obstacle which has always stood in the way of the world-wide extension of Germany's infamous ideals, for Great Britain's naval supremacy has never been used to check the legitimate aspirations of other nations. As Mr. BALFOUR pointed out when First Lord of the Admiralty, "For two generations and more after the last great war Britain was without a rival on the sea. During this period Belgium became a State, Greece secured her independence, the unity of Italy was achieved, the South American Republics were established, the Monroe Doctrine came into being. If there is to be any effective sanction behind the desire of the English-speaking peoples to preserve the world's peace and the free development of the nations, that sanction must consist largely in the potential use of sea-power."

A gold watch with the initials F.L.J. inscribed on the back, and also several chains, have been found by the Hongkong Police in a pawn shop. They will be handed over to the owner upon application being made to the C.S.P.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Fung Tang, \$10; B. W. Tsao, \$10; Lai Ching Hin, \$10; Hang Hing Kam, \$5; Cheung Kung Yuen, \$5.

There will be a picnic to-morrow (Saturday) in connection with St. Peter's Church. The launch will leave Blakes Pier at 2.30 p.m.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will be held on the 27th inst. to confirm the resolution passed on the 1st inst. for altering the Memorandum of Association.

A Whist Drive was held in the Dockyard on Wednesday evening by the Dockyard Recreation Club. Prizes were won by:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Windelbank; 2nd, Mrs. Budden; 3rd, Miss Goodall. Men—1st, Mr. Ponsford; 2nd, Mr. Faithfull; 3rd, Mr. Lanigan. The duties of M. C. were carried out by Mr. V. Stannard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR, May I be allowed to thank you for your efforts to keep the Service Dollar grievance before the public? The compilation of the figures in yesterday's issue of your paper must have meant a good many hours' trying work, and I am sure all Service men in the Colony appreciate your unselfish efforts.

Meanwhile, is anything being done by those in a position to do something? Judging by results, the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce have been entirely fruitless. Have they given up in despair, or are there still hopes for us? It seems beyond belief that Service men, in a Colony of the richest nation in the world, are only able to keep up a correspondence, with the home country by charity in the form of writing materials, free postage, etc. (See your issue of the 12th.) The degradation is not by any means confidential. I am informed that the state of affairs of the men in Hongkong has been referred to in more than one Chinese paper; with the result that we are pitied or despised by even the coolies of the Colony. Other Service men will, no doubt, corroborate my statement when I say that the rich coolies show "very great reluctance to accept us as fares, being probably under the impression that we have no money in our pockets to pay them at the journey's end."

The Chaplain, who is working extremely hard with the very best intentions—but, in the opinion of many, in the wrong direction—informs us that the Services' Entertainment Fund undoubtedly helps to keep Service men happy and contented. Well, if there is one Service man here contented and happy I should like to meet him; I know of none. I know of a few people who are gloating over the gains which are the result of a misdirected charity, but the Service men whom I meet are sullen and bitter. They greet each other with: "Any news?" but they don't mean war news. They ask for no increase of pay, although, goodness knows, their pay is scanty enough; but they want the pay they are entitled to as sailors and soldiers paid to them at a reasonable rate, so that they can always have a few cents in their pocket and consequently feel independent.

Let it be remembered that, with the exception of a very small number, the whole of the men in this garrison are serving here against their will. It is admitted that troops of some sort must be kept here, but why aggravate the grievance by taking half their pay from them?

I offer no suggestions—enough have been put forward—but of this I am certain, that the Hongkong public, headed by the Governor, can, if they like, force the hand of the Home Government.

I do not think that it is generally known that certain Indian Regiments are also affected, and perhaps their claims would be favourably considered by the War Office, even if they turn a deaf ear, as usual, to the just complaints of British Troops.

In conclusion, bearing in mind that "The Lord helps them who help themselves," I recommend all Service men in the Colony to obtain the figures from your issue of yesterday—a cutting would be most suitable—and forward them to an influential Home paper or to some M.P. with a note to the effect that the dollar at 3/- is worth no more than one at 1/9/- I think the situation would then be so clear that the biggest fool in England would be able to understand it, and, understanding it, take immediate action.—I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

FED-UP ENGLISHMAN.

Hongkong, September 13th, 1917.

TYPHOON STRIKES AMOY.

It is reported that the typhoon of which warning was given on Wednesday struck inland in the neighbourhood of Amoy late that night, or in the early hours of yesterday morning and did very considerable damage. No details, however, are to hand.

THE WAR.

SITUATION CALM IN RUSSIA.

KORNILOFF'S SUCCESSOR DISMISSED.

SWEDEN REPLIES TO ALLIES.

ARGENTINA ORDERS DEPARTURE OF LUXBURG.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN BALKANS.

DEATH OF QUEEN OF BULGARIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS AND
AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrol encounters north-westward of Lille, and two aerodromes and a large ammunition dump at Roulers.

At night-time 80 bombs were dropped on railway stations, ammunition dumps and trains at Courtrai, making a total of six tons. Fighting was vigorous. Our patrols encountered strong formations and brought down eight and drove down twelve enemy machines.

Eight of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, September 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed the enemy, who attacked this morning eastward of Hargicourt.

We successfully raided north-eastward of Bullecourt and southward of Combarzyde.

FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

PARIS, September 13th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle continued most lively in the sectors Driegacht and Bixschote.

We carried out two successful raids north-east of Auberville and east of the St. Hilaire, St. Souplet road, where we penetrated the enemy's third line and killed or captured the whole of the garrison. In the course of a lively engagement, we blew up many dug-outs, and we brought back much material.

An enemy attempt north-east of Tahure failed under our fire, with serious enemy losses.

We repulsed two attacks on our advanced posts north of the Camieries Wood and north of Ronvaux.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, in which there were several civilian victims.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 13th.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed a French advance astride the Somme-Souain road. We brought down nineteen enemy aviators.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 13th.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed Russian reconnoiters between the Baltic and Duna.

The total prisoners in the Riga battle are 8,900.

We captured 325 cannon, several trains and other booty.

We repulsed five attacks south-west of Targul and Okna.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, September 13th.

An Italian official message states:—We repulsed attacks on the Bainsizza plateau, north-west of Gorizia. We also, after a bitter struggle, repulsed attacks on the crest and western slope of Monte San Gabriele.

ITALY'S FOUR MILLION ARMY

LONDON, September 13th.

The Italian War Minister, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent at Rome, stated that Italy has now mobilised over 4,200,000 fighting men. The Austrians had more than twice as many troops on the Italian front as at the beginning of the war, besides two-thirds of their best artillery. There is an abundance of munitions. The Italian front is four hundred miles long, or about equal to the entire West front.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL AIR SERVICE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Admiralty announce that there were many operations carried out by the Naval Air Service during the past twenty-four hours.

One of our patrols shot down an enemy machine into the sea, and another landed in our lines, and the crew were made prisoner.

We shot down two other machines and drove down five enemy machines.

During a bombing raid we bombed St. Denis Westrom and Controde aerodromes, Bruges docks, and Thurot railway junction near Ghent, where several tons of explosives were dropped.

We also dropped many tons of explosives on Sparapelloch, Thurot aerodrome, and Engel ammunition dump. The bombs exploded on the hangars, and set the dump on fire. We shot down one enemy machine. All our machines returned.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

PARIS, September 13th.

An Eastern official message states:—French and Russian troops, following up their recent successes, brilliantly carried the village of Pogradeo, on the south-west bank of Lake Ochrida and drove back the enemy four kilometres to the north of Pogradeo.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

RACE OPPRESSION MUST BE REMOVED.

NEW YORK, September 13th.

Professor Lowell, President of Harvard University and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, addressing a meeting of the National Safety Council, was loudly applauded when he declared that with the fall of military autocracy must be removed the oppression of one race by another. Therefore, "we cannot consider the return to Germany of her former Colonies, that their people may be exploited as they have been in the past."

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

KERENSKY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PETROGRAD, September 13th.

It is understood that co-operation has been arranged with M. Kerensky as Provisional Commander-in-Chief, and General Alexeieff Chief of General Staff. Armed workmen are drilling hastily to resist Korniloff.

Arrests continue, including M. Gueghkoff, ex-Minister of War.

KORNILOFF'S SUCCESSOR DISMISSED.

General Klenbowski, who was recently appointed to the Chief Command, in succession to General Korniloff, has been dismissed. He is succeeded by General Bouteh Bouyevitch, ex-Chief of Staff.

The Councils of Workmen and Soldiers in Petrograd are liberating the Maximilians arrested in the outbreak on July 10-16th.

The trial of Sukhomlinoff has been postponed till the situation is calmer.

EARLIER CABLES.

PETROGRAD, September 13th.

The *Rech* says that M. Miliukoff, the Constitutional Democrat leader, and General Alexeieff have visited M. Kerensky and offered their services to avert civil war.

M. Kerensky has declined to negotiate with the law-breakers, but he does not object to the new Cabinet negotiating with General Korniloff.

At a private conference between M. Kerensky and the ex-Ministers, it was agreed that General Alexeieff be chief of such Cabinet, but M. Kerensky eventually refused to entrust this power to General Alexeieff, and opened negotiations with the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers.

It is believed that there will be a stronger Socialist representation in the new Cabinet, in which MM. Terestchenko and Nekrassoff are the sole non-Socialists retaining their posts.

GOVERNOR OF PETROGRAD.

M. Savinkoff has been appointed Military Governor of Petrograd.

M. Philonenko, Government Commissioner at the Headquarters of the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers, who was arrested yesterday, has been released and has returned to Petrograd.

Legal proceedings have been opened against General Korniloff.

Minister Tchernoff has resigned in order not to create difficulties for M. Kerensky.

The Garrison at Kronstadt has placed itself at the disposal of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Central Committee.

The Councils of Workmen and Soldiers have sent to the District Councils' Military Committees at the front and the rear of the Army telegrams denouncing General Korniloff and General Lukomsky, the former's Chief of Staff, declaring that the Government is taking all measures to repress the movement and severely punish General Korniloff for his treason.

In announcing the appointment of General Klenbowski to the post of Generalissimo, M. Kerensky said that measures had been taken to prevent isolated military elements marching to Petrograd. He appeals to the Military Committees not to carry out any order by General Korniloff or General Lukomsky.

KORNILOFF'S TROOPS NEARING PETROGRAD.

General Korniloff's advanced troops have reached Gatchina, less than twenty miles from the capital.

M. KERENSKY'S STATEMENT.

M. Kerensky has issued the following statement:—

In accordance with the Provisional Government's decision, I have been charged with the office of Chief-in-Command of the Army. A senseless attempt at mutiny, by the late Commander-in-Chief and a small group of General's henchmen in complete failure. The mutineers will be delivered to the Military Revolutionary Tribunal. The bloodless liquidation of the mutiny shows the wisdom of the people, the Army and the Fleet, who are loyal to the Fatherland and to the legal Government.

General Korniloff's movement is rapidly collapsing. The Commanders of all Fronts, except the South-Western, have declared their fidelity to the Government. Some of the Commanders of General Korniloff's columns have arrived at Petrograd and are demanding authorisation to arrest the leaders. The Government has taken energetic measures for the defence of Petrograd.

M. Kerensky hopes that bloodshed will be avoided.

The news from the Provinces indicates everywhere a spirit of loyalty and fidelity to the Government.

RUSSIA'S NEW GENERALISSIMO.

The newspapers state that General Klenbowski has been appointed Generalissimo.

General Denigine and General Valouyeff, respectively commanding the South-Western and Western Fronts, have joined General Korniloff.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

It is difficult to reconcile some of the reports from Petrograd. For example, the news that Generals Klenbowski, Denigine and Valouyeff are supporting General Korniloff conflicts with M. Kerensky's statement that the anti-Government movement is collapsing. It should be remembered that hitherto only one side of the story has reached London.

M. Skobelev's remarks to the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers, cabled yesterday, indicate that General Korniloff also issued a Proclamation, but that it has not been published.

MOSCOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The Cadet party has agreed to participate in the reconstituted Cabinet if that will avert civil war.

The fixed prices for cereals have doubled owing to the increased cost of transport.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Moscow.

UKRAINE APPEAL.

A wireless message says:—The Petrograd secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament appeals to all military Ukrainians to support the Provisional Government.

It declares that General Korniloff's victory would bring Russian democracy to subjection and the Ukraine under a new enslavement.

SIGNIFICANT SUPPRESSION.

It is significant that the *Novoye Vremya* has been suppressed for publishing General Korniloff's proclamation.

PLAYING WITH COUNTRY'S FATE.

A wireless message from Petrograd says M. Kerensky, as Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, issues the following to Russia's armed forces:—"I declare complete faith in all ranks of the Army and Fleet. Everyone, whether General or soldier, will be punished for the slightest disobedience. It is time to cease playing with the country's fate."

INSPIRED NEWS.

News from Russia continues to be exclusively from Provisional Government sources.

M. Nekrassoff, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, has informed Pressmen that "the political situation is perfectly favourable," adding that all Ministers had resumed their posts, except two.

Government troops occupy Pskov.

If the latter statement is accurate, the troops must have come from the Riga front.

There is no further news of General Korniloff's cavalry which was reported to be marching to Petrograd.

WORKMEN'S MILITIA.

The Russian Provisional Military Committee has issued a wireless statement announcing that a Workmen's Militia has been organised in Petrograd. There have been further numerous arrests. The Petrograd statement adds:—"The state of mind of General Korniloff's soldiers near Luga is unsettled. The majority of the troops at the front support the Government. The Committee has created new departments for the following purposes:—Supplying the needs of the Army, creating a bond between the Regimental and District Committees, and the defence of Petrograd; also a "Strategical Department."

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF QUEEN OF BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

A message from Sofia states that the Queen of Bulgaria is dead.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, September 13th.

At one o'clock this morning, M. Painleve informed President Poincaré that he had given up the task of forming a new Cabinet, having failed to form a Ministry of National Union.

LATER.

Reuter's Correspondent at Paris says that President Poincaré has requested M. Painleve to continue his efforts to form a Cabinet.

JAPAN'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, September 12th.

At a conference between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii it was arranged that Japan's maritime and economic resources should be concentrated on the production of transportation and equipment for Russia.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL AID.

LONDON, September 13th.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Empire Association in honour of the member of the American Congress, Mr. M. McCormack, Mr. Bonar Law said that without the aid of the United States the financial position of the Allies would have been very disastrous to-day.

Those present at the luncheon included Lord Milner, Mr. Walter Long, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Andrew Fisher, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, as well as the South African Senator, Mr. Byron.

Mr. Bonar Law said the Germans were past-masters militarily, but fortunately when the question of human nature arose they made mistakes which more than once had been the salvation of the Allies. The greatest instance of that was the driving of the United States into the war.

Lord Robert Cecil said the profound hatred of war among the peoples of Great Britain and America was the measure of their determination to achieve victory.

Mr. McCormack said he was inspired by the fusion of hard intelligence and idealism among British men and women. As one of President Wilson's political opponents hitherto, he was glad to endorse the President's war principles.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of vessels during the past week numbered 2,744 and the sailings 2,968. Twelve vessels over 1,000 tons and six under were sunk. Twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing boats were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 13th.

An Italian official message says that during the week ended the 9th instant the arrivals were 544 and the departures 460. There were no losses.

HUGE BUTTER PURCHASE.

MELBOURNE, September 13th.

It is understood that the Imperial Government has purchased the Australian surplus butter, estimated at 10,000 tons.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 13th.

At Newmarket, the race for the September Stakes, the substitute race for the St. Leger, resulted as follows:—

Gay Crusader 1
Kingston Black 2
Dandelion 3

Three ran. The winner won by three lengths, six lengths separating second and third. The betting was 11 to 2 on Gay Crusader; 33 to 1 against Kingston Black; and 100 to 15 against Dandelion.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 13th.

Silver is quoted 80d. The market is firm and there are buyers.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR Peking CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER IN ACCORD.

PEKING, September 12th.

The differences between the President and the Premier regarding a National Council have been overcome.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

GOVERNORSHIP OF KWANGSI.

SHANGHAI, September 13th.

Liu Wing-ting stops at Liuchang; therefore the Government will re-appoint Liu Cheng-an Governor of Kwangsi.

The *Entente* Ministers visited Wang Tuh-sieh yesterday.

LATEST CABLES.

SWEDISH INTRIGUE.

LUXBURG NON PERSONA GRATA.

Buenos Aires, September 13th.

Senior Barilari, a Diplomatic functionary, on the 11th inst., handed to the Secretary of the German Legation the following note, requesting its transmission to Count Luxburg:—"Your Excellency having ceased to be *persona grata*, the Government has decided to hand you the attached passports. Senior Barilari is instructed to facilitate your immediate departure."

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

NEW YORK, September 13th.

The *Tribune* states that the Swedish relations throw a lurid light on what would have been the issue at the Stockholm Conference. The new incident should be accepted by the world as a fresh demonstration of the impossibility of making peace with Germany.

The *New York World* appeals to the Vatican to openly join the forces of justice and civilisation against a nation of murderers.

A telegram from Washington says that it is known that till July 6th 64 telegrams had been despatched by the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires to the German Foreign Office. In this connection it is recalled that the Germans received information relating to the departure of the American destroyers and General Pershing's transports.

SHARP PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, September 13th.

A sharper tone marks the comments to-day regarding Sweden's explanation, and the explanation of the Swedish Foreign Office is denounced as feeble and trifling.

The papers are confident that it will not appease the resentment of the Swedish people at the treacherous action, which, if not disowned and punished, will assuredly result in prompt action by the Allies.

SWEDEN'S ACTION UN-NEUTRAL.

LONDON, September 13th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Foreign Office has so far taken no official cognisance of Sweden's Reply to the American disclosures. The text of the communiqué published by Sweden was only received late last night, and it is therefore impossible to make any statement, but competent quarters feel that the Swedish Note is a piece of special pleading. Even if Sweden takes the line that she was unaware of the contents of the messages, it is felt that such absence of knowledge would not relieve the complicity of the Swedish Government in an un-neutral action. If not, clearly the action taken was in the highest degree un-neutral, and its character was accentuated, as it was in violation of definite undertakings given earlier by the Swedish Government. Sweden, too, must know full well that the objection to the transmission of messages through Swedish official channels did not apply only to transmission to the United States, but was general. It is impossible to believe that Sweden will be content to allow the imputation upon her honour to remain without taking action to disavow the guilty parties.

LUXBURG'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

Buenos Aires, September 13th.

The Government has asked Germany for an explanation in regard to the Luxburg affair, and has handed the German Legation passports for Count Luxburg, whose whereabouts are unknown.

HAMMERS OF VICTORY. THE BUILDING OF MIGHTY SHIPS.

(BY JEFFERY FAIRBANKS.)

Henceforth the place will be associated in my mind with the ceaseless ring and din of riveting-hammers, where, day by day, hour by hour, a new fleet is growing, destroyers and torpedo-boats, alongside monstrous submarines—yonder looms the grim bulk of super-Dreadnought battle-cruiser or the slenderer shape of some huge liner.

And with these vast shapes about me what wonder that I stood awed and silent at the stupendous sight. But, to my companion, a shortish, thick-set man with a masterful air and a bowler hat very much over one eye, these marvels were an everyday affair; and now, ducking under a steel hawser, he led me on, dodging moving trucks, stepping unconcernedly across the buffers of puffing engines, past titanic cranes that swung giant-arms high in the air; on we went, stepping over chain cables, wire ropes, pulley-blocks, and a thousand and one other obstructions on which I stumbled occasionally since my awed gaze was turned upwards. And as we walked amid these awesome shapes, he talked, I remember, of such futile things as "looks!"

I beheld great ships well-nigh ready for launching; I stared up at huge structures towering aloft, a wild complexity of steel joists and girders, yet, in whose seeming confusion, the eye could detect something of the mighty shape of the leviathan that was to be; even as I looked, six feet or so of steel plating swung through the air, sunk into place, and immediately I was deafened by the hellish racket of the riveting-hammers.

"Nothing like a good book and a pipe to go with it," said my companion, between the bursts of hammering. "This is a huge ship!" said I, staring upward still.

"It's British," nodded my companion, scratching his square jaw, and letting his knowledgeable eyes rove to and fro over the vast bulk that loomed above us.

"Have you built these much bigger, then?" I inquired.

My companion nodded, and proceeded to tell me certain amazing facts which the riotous riveting-hammers promptly drowned in the following remarkable fashion:—

"You should have seen the rat-tat-tat. We built her in exactly ten months, instead of two years and a half. Biggest battleship afloat—200 feet longer than the rat-tat-tat. Launched her last rat-tat-tat—gone to rat-tat-tat for her guns."

"What size guns?" I shouted, above the hammers.

"Rat-tat-tat-tat-tat!" he said, smiling grimly.

"How much?" I yelled.

"She has four rat-tat-tat inch and 12 rat-tat-tat inch, besides rat-tat-tat!"

"How long did you say she was?" I hastened to ask, as the hammers died down a little.

"Well, over all she measured exactly rat-tat-tat. She was so big that we had to pull down a corner of the building there, as you can see."

"And what's her name?"

"The rat-tat-tat, and she's the rat-tat-tat of her class."

"Are these hammers always quite as noisy, do you suppose?" I inquired, a little hopefully.

"Oh, off and on!" he nodded. "Kick up a bit of a racket, don't they; but you get used to it in time. I could hear a pin drop. Look! since we've stood here they've got four more plates fixed—there goes the fifth. This way!"

Past the towering bows of futur, battle-ships he led me, over and under more steel cables, until he paused to point.

"There," he said, "is one of the latest submarines. Germany can't touch her for speed and size, and, better than that, she's got rat-tat!"

"I beg pardon!" I waited for the hammers were silent again. "What has she?"

"She's got rat-tat forward and rat-tat aft, surface speed rat-tat-tat knots, submerged, rat-tat-tat, and then, best of all, she's rat-tat-tat-tat. Yes, hammers are a bit noisy! This way. A destroyer-yonder—new class—rat-tat feet longer than ordinary. We expect her to do rat-tat-tat knots, and she'll mount rat-tat guns. There are two of them in the basin yonder having their engines fitted, turbines to give rat-tat-tat horse-power. But come on, we'd better be going."

I turned and followed my conductor through yawning doorways (built to admit a giant, it seemed) into vast work-shops, whose lofty roofs were lost in haze. Here I saw huge turbines and engines of monstrous shape, in course of construction; I beheld mighty propellers, with boilers and furnaces big as houses, whose proportions were eloquent of the colossal ships that were to be. But here, indeed, all things were on a gigantic scale; ponderous lathes were turning, mighty planing machines swung unceasing back and forth, while other monstrous borest and cut through steel plate as if it had been so much cardboard.

"Good machines these!" said my companion, patting one of these monsters with familiar hand; "all made in Britain!"

"Like the men?" I suggested.

"The men," said he. "Humph! They haven't been giving much trouble lately—touch wood!"

"Perhaps they know Britain just now needs every man that is a man?" I suggested; "and someone has said that a man can fight as hard at home here with a hammer as he can in France with a rifle."

"Well, there's a lot of fighting going on here," nodded my companion; "we're fighting night and day, and we're fighting hard. And now we'd better hurry. Your party will be cursing you in chorus."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRETON DRAGOONS' GREAT FIGHT.

A SHOCK FOR THE STOSS-TRUPPEN.

During the German attack on the French positions west of the Mort Homme, on the left bank of the Meuse, a particularly gallant action was fought by a squadron of 40 dismounted dragoons—stout and stubborn fighters from Brittany—against about half a battalion of the most highly trained shock-troops in the German Army.

A few days before the battle a wandering French airman, out on a photographing expedition behind the enemy's lines, suddenly found himself over a series of defensive works which he recognized as a faithful copy of certain of the French trenches on Hill 304, and, therefore, as the theatre for the dress rehearsals of the coming assault. For the attack was to be an attack in earnest, well and truly said and pushed vigorously home, and 400 guns had prepared the way on a front of a little over a mile.

At half-past—in the afternoon, to the tune of 120 batteries, all firing at once, the storm burst, and though the front trench, in which the handful of Bretons held a kind of outpost, a narrow salient sticking out into the German trench-system on the east side of Hill 304 like a bird's beak—was itself still fairly intact, the communication trenches behind were all blown out, so that their position was more than ever exposed and isolated. And then, to make the situation still more cheerful, the lieutenant in command was cut off from them right at the beginning by a wave of the battle, and 33 troopers with three or four N.C.O.s were left by themselves to do the best they could, under a vapour-vorn veteran of 24 who had been fighting since August, 1914.

CONCEALMENT BY SMOKE CLOUDS.

The attack on the salient began after the trenches on their left had been carried, leaving them almost entirely "in the air." First came three squads of pioneers, in line, at intervals of 20 paces, armed with lance-flammies, then behind them three squads of grenadiers in the alternate intervals, followed by a line of men carrying spades and rifles, and finally in rear of this "wave of execution" a fourth line bringing up supplementary supplies of grenades and sandbags. When they got within 50 yards the leading squads discharged from their lance-flammies a dense cloud of dirty smoke, which hid them from view as a cuttlefish is concealed by its cloud of ink, and all that the dragoons could do was to keep on firing blindly with carbine and fusil-mitrailleur into the thick of the smoke, till, when at last it had melted away, they could make out several corpses mixed up with their wire entanglements, one of them a captain, another a *petrolier*, with his oil-tank strapped on his back, and some uninjured men hurriedly carrying off the wounded.

But the action was only just beginning. As the frontal attack had failed the enemy's next move, as the 24-year-old veteran quickly perceived or inferred, was to try to rush the trench from the flank. It had, therefore, to be defended scissor by scissor. At each traverse he posted two grenadiers, who knelt at the parapet while three men stationed behind kept them supplied with grenades. They fought like bulldogs. As the defenders of one traverse after another fell and the enemy gained that much of the trench the fight was taken up by the men at the next in order, and was kept up for three hours—the thing sounds incredible—during which time, struggling for every yard of it, they were driven, not back, but along that front-line trench a distance of only 200 yards. And by some extraordinary chance two of these marvellous trench-troopers, covered with blood, managed to stick to their post at the first barrier till the whole thing was over, and, actually, when the counter-attack came, took part in that also.

THE TABLES TURNED.

And then, at 11 o'clock, when the survivors had fallen back along their original front to a communication trench running towards the rear, which looked as if it might serve as a kind of redoubt, the veteran's instinct told him that the thrust of the attack was slackening under the severe stress. He at once got his men together, turned the defence into an assault, and in the next half-hour they had won back every foot of ground that had been lost during the three hours that went before.

Half of them were killed or wounded, but not one of them, alive or dead, was in the hands of the enemy; they had taken four prisoners, they had killed more than twice as many as they had lost themselves, and had put out of action two companies of the flower of Germany's shock troops. As far as these dismounted troopers of Brittany were concerned the careful training in the theatre behind the lines of the picked troops which were to carry their salient was all wasted work. The rehearsals no doubt were everything that the heart of stage manager and author, Captain Rohr, could wish. "On the night," the result, from the German point of view, was not so satisfactory. *Times*.

"I'm afraid it has before now!" said I.

So we hurried on, past shops whence came the roar of machinery, past great basins wherein floated destroyers and torpedo-boats, past craft of many kinds and fashions, ships built and building; on I hastened, tripping over cables, dodging from the buffers of snorting engines and deafened again by the fearsome din of the riveting-hammers until I found my travelling companions assembled and ready to depart. Scrambling hastily into the nearest motor-car, I shook hands with this shortish, broad-shouldered, square-jawed man and bared my head, for so far as these great works were concerned, he was in very truth a Superman. Thus I left him to oversee the building of these mighty ships which have been, and will ever be, the might of these small islands.

AMERICAN OFFICERS. EFFICIENT TRAINING.

Some idea of the speed and efficiency with which the United States are preparing to train officers for the volunteer army of two million men may be had from accounts printed in *The American Engineering News-Record* of the method employed in constructing buildings at the camps where the volunteer officers are concentrated.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, 123 wooden buildings capable of housing 2,500 volunteer officers were erected complete in exactly twelve days. On 20th April Major Edward S. Walton, of the United States Army, received orders to prepare the camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and immediately communicated with contractors and dealers in building supplies at Chattanooga, Tenn., which was only a few miles distant and enlisted the services of the Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Builders' Exchange and the Engineers' Club of that city.

An analysis of the bids submitted on the work within twenty-four hours after the plans were drawn showed it would be best to give a general contractor the building work, and assign the lighting and plumbing work to small contractors and dealers.

The camp site lay on a good piece of ground with 100 motor trucks were used for transporting materials. Dealers immediately began daily delivery of 100,000 feet of lumber, an amount which the builders erected as fast as it was turned over to them. The barracks buildings, mess halls and hospital buildings were all 20 feet wide and varied from 28 feet to 245 feet in length. Bath-houses, stables, garages, store-houses and other buildings required were chiefly of the same width.

Similar speed was shown in constructing a camp for 2,400 officers at Fort Myer, adjoining Washington, D.C. Contractors rushed lumber to the camp site in motor trucks and availed themselves of a portable sawmill which was moved as the work progressed, relieving the carpenters of all sawing and enabling them to devote their attention entirely to erection work.

Construction started at one end of the camp. The first work was the digging of postholes. Labourers who put in the foundation posts followed. Then came the carpenters. Next came the roofers and glaziers who put on the sand composite roofs and fitted windows and doors.

Sixty-two camps of this character were constructed to take care of the volunteer officers who could not be trained in the regular army posts.

ANARCHIST POLTROONRY.

An amazingly characteristic incident occurred during grandiose street demonstrations in Petrograd. A detachment about three thousand strong, composed mainly of Anarchists, marching under black banners and with the exception of soldiers dressed all in black, was proceeding along Sadovaya street to take its place in the general procession. Among the curious sightseers were a number of mutilated and sick soldiers from hospitals gathered about an open space and loudly expressing highly unorthodox opinions against the whole proceedings of the "great day of revolutionary union."

Near this space is a great military depot of motor lorries. All traffic in the streets was, of course, ordered to be stopped for the benefit of the demonstration, but suddenly appeared a motor lorry, apparently a lone duck making the best of its belated way home. The engine was emitting a series of little explosions and the invalid soldiers mockingly shouted to the Anarchists that machine-guns were coming. A ludicrous scene followed. The black banners with inscriptions "Down with Capitalism," "Down with the War," "Give us Bread and Peace," etc., were flung aside, and the Anarchists, including soldiers and sailors, bolted panic-stricken for the nearest barracks, doorways or any other available cover. The invalids hobbled on up their crutches and sticks and tore the black banners to shreds, hilariously cheering what they called the cowards of the rear, and generally roused the whole neighbourhood to Homeric laughter with their mockery of the salient Anarchists. The way the old soldiers, despite their injuries, laid into the panic-stricken demonstrators with crutches and sticks introduced, for, I believe, the first time in Russian life, that most deadly of all weapons in political conflicts, the stick. This particular body of some three thousand men sneaked some amid jeers. Possibly in consequence of their unpeppery cowardice, the sequel that followed during the course of the night was not surprising. Cossacks, with some detachments of two Guards regiments, proceeded to the stronghold of the Anarchist headquarters and flung them headlong out, arresting all they found.

SHE WENT TO WAR.

BUT FAILED TO REACH THE FRONT.

A would-be Sammy, whose feet were much smaller than a soldier's, who never could have carried a gun far and who never was built for the trenches anyway, returned to an American port from France, says a New York message dated July 16th. She did her best to do her bit, though.

Just before the American troops sailed for France, a Sergeant, who was in a regiment formerly stationed in Arizona, married and dared his bride to take the trip with him overseas. Immediately she cut her hair short, dressed in a suit of regulation khaki and marched with her husband's regiment on board a transport.

Others in the regiment discovered her, but admired her pluck and thought it a good joke anyway, so they kept mum, and it was not until the transport was at sea that the officers found her out. She said good-bye to her husband as he went ashore on French soil.

OUR MILITARY AUTHORITIES "HAD NO SCRUPLE."

A BERLIN ADMISSION.

The reply of the German Government to the protest of the Norwegian Government regarding the explosives found among the luggage of the German diplomatic courier von Rautenfeld says:—

The German Government has instituted exhaustive researches, and has hitherto not ascertained that any packages containing explosives were sent by the central military authority or the Bureau of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with orders to forward them as luggage belonging to the courier to Christiania.

The German Government demands, in accordance with the existing custom, that its right, acknowledged by international law, to send packages without their being examined should be upheld.

On the other hand, the German Government maintains that what was done was done without any initiative on the part of those who sent the courier and was done without their knowledge. The central authority declares that, in order to carry out certain warlike operations, it had no scruple in sending explosives over Norwegian territory, not knowing that that was prohibited on the part of Norway.

The German Government expressly blames the conduct of the central authority, which, it says, cannot be justified in any way, and as regards the abuse of privilege by the courier, it is proceeding with disciplinary measures against the guilty parties.

Furthermore, the German Minister at Christiania has received orders, to express to the Norwegian Government his keen regret. The luggage of the courier coming from Berlin will henceforth be examined by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the responsibility of a high official. As the courier knew the contents of the packages, it was his duty to inform the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and since he did not do so he has been dismissed. The question of culpability is left to the authority which has received all the documents concerning the case.

The German Government accentuates once more the fact that no courier nor any official was instructed to use explosives on Norwegian territory or against Norwegian interests, and says that if the courier had any part in any such proceedings he acted against his instructions and wrongly usurped responsibility.

The Government repeats its protest against the arrest of the courier as contrary to the law of nations.

In the normal transit of explosives to its depot in Norway for forwarding, it is hard to see how the German Government has violated Norwegian territory, since it is known that Norway has not prohibited the transit or storing of explosives, provided that they are not intended for criminal purposes.

Neither was Norwegian neutrality violated, since the Norwegian neutrality regulations contain no prohibition of the sending of explosives, and a neutral Power, according to the principle of the law of nations, is under no obligation to prevent the transit of war material on account of a belligerent. War material of every kind has actually been transported in abundance by Norway and provisionally stored in that country for the benefit of a Power at war with Germany. If this interpretation of the laws of Norway does not hold good, the German Government awaits information and will act accordingly.

The German Government hopes that the above communication will convince the Norwegian Government of its serious intentions to take energetic measures in the matter of the crime which has been committed and to give suitable satisfaction, and that this deplorable event will not ultimately injure the amicable relations between the two countries.

TO DAM SOURCE OF GERMAN EXPLOSIVE

The American Government is preparing to prohibit all exportation of cotton to neutrals, by reason of the enormous quantities which have been delivered to Germany for the manufacture of explosives. Sweden alone has furnished 5,000,000 kilos in one year. Since the beginning of the year, the European neutrals have imported from forty to fifty million kilos in excess of the quantity necessary to meet their own requirement requirements.

The press of the United States shows the utmost severity with regard to the outburst of anger provoked among certain neutral journals by the embargo on food-stuffs. Facts and figures are opposed to the comments of the Danish and Swedish journals.

The *New York Times* recalls that, in the first year of the war the exports of bacon from the United States to Denmark increased from 2,000,000 lb. to more than 100,000,000 lb., and adds:—

"It is a fact that the great Danish shipping company operating between the United States and Copenhagen has always been immune from attack by submarines; it is a fact that cattle have been sent by Denmark to Germany in the proportion of from 8,000 to 10,000 head each week. It is a fact that a special milk train leaves Copenhagen every morning for Berlin; it is a fact that fish has been exported in such quantities that, according to a recent Berlin report, Denmark has been requested to diminish her consignments of fresh fish."

"Uncle Sam" is responsible to the mothers of hundreds of thousands of young men who are going to fight in France. He ought not much longer to aid in feeding the German brute through the intermediary of the neutrals."

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 13th, 1917.—Warning to Hong-
kong, Coast Ports and Manila:—Typhoon in
Lat. 22 deg. N. Long. 118 deg. E. moving
N.N.W. at 8 to 12 miles per hour.

September 13th, 8.10.—Orders given to
lower Local Signal No. 1.

September 13th, 4.15.—Warning to Hong-
kong, Coast Ports and Manila:—Typhoon in
Lat. 21 deg. N. Long. 117 deg. E. is filling up.

September 13th, 11.35.—No returns from
Japan and continental stations north of
Shanghai. Pressure has increased slightly
over the Philippines and Formosa, and in the
vicinity of Hongkong; it has decreased slightly
to moderately elsewhere. The typhoon appears
to have been filling up since yesterday; it has
entered the coast between Swatow and Amoy
this morning.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inch. Total since 1st
January, 72.21 inches, against an average of
70.28 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (Westerly or
variable, with
moderate to
light; fair
generally.)

Formosa Channel ... (S. winds, fresh,
moderating.)

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lamcocks) No. 2

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 13th 1917.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.65	29.71	29.74
Temperature ...	76	74	89
Humidity ...	85	87	61
Wind Direction ...	West	0	West
Winds Force ...	0	0	0
Rain ...	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th 68

Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th 79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 20th September.

Day of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
	Day of Month	Height Mean Time.	Height Mean Time.	Day of Month	Height Mean Time.	Height Mean Time.
Fri.	14	h. m. 8 0	ft. in. 6 7	m. 1 23	ft. in. 3 6	
Satur.	15	h. m. 8 34	ft. in. 6 7	m. 2 27	ft. in. 1 7	
Sun.	16	h. m. 8 14	ft. in. 6 6	m. 2 54	ft. in. 1 8	
Mon.	17	h. m. 9 27	ft. in. 6 8	m. 3 20	ft. in. 2 0	
Tues.	18	h. m. 9 44	ft. in. 6 1	m. 3 47	ft. in. 2 2	
Wed.	19	h. m. 10 5	ft. in. 6 4	m. 4 13	ft. in. 2 5	
Thurs.	20	h. m. 10 30	ft. in. 6 6	m. 4 36	ft. in. 2 6	
		h. m. 11 1	ft. in. 6 7	m. 4 58	ft. in. 2 2	

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.



\$28 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW FRENCH
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Regular service from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 16th Sept., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"CHANGHONG"	On 16th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 20th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample ships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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Telephone 23.

Agents

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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 18th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Agents

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment).

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, (Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA
\$ INABA MARU MONDAY, 8th
Capt. Higo 12,500 Oct., at Noon.
\$ YOKOHAMA MARU WEDNESDAY, 24th
Capt. Takeda 12,500 Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE ... \$ NIKKO MARU SUNDAY, 23rd
Capt. Takada 9,600 Sept., at 11 A.M.
\$ KIRIN MARU THURSDAY, 20th
Capt. ... 1000 Sept.
\$ FUSHIMI MARU TUESDAY, 24th
Capt. Iriwara 21,000 Sept., at 11 A.M.
\$ HIRANO MARU TUESDAY, 26th
Capt. Fraser 18,000 Sept., at 11 A.M.
\$ KAGA MARU SATURDAY, 10th
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500 Oct., at 11 A.M.

KOBE ... \$ RANGOON MARU SATURDAY, 22nd
Capt. Goto 8,000 Sept.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERLA MARU	8,000	SATUR. 22nd Sept.
KORRA MARU	18,000	FRI. 6th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON. 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	28,000	FRI. 25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR. 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI. 23rd Nov.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perla Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,200
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$155.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
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TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th Sept., at Noon.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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